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REVIEWS AND CRITICISMS

phases of this problem, and it is quite evident that he tries to imbue his readers with some of our utilitarianism. Says he, in the introduction, "America is in no way radical, it is only rational to the point of sobriety; here one does not concern himself whether a thing is new or old, whether tried or proven, if it appears reasonable, rational, it is tried, and when it stands the test it is taken over for permanent use."

As the author merely wishes to set forth in this volume the present status of the Race-culture Movement in the United States, it is doubtful whether those of us who have been keeping up with the American literature on the subject will find anything new in the book.

In the first chapter on the "Principles of Race-culture" the author discusses in a very able manner the theories of evolution, selection and variation; the principles of heredity, Mendelism, the question of transmission of acquired characteristics and the principles of Eugenics.

The second chapter deals in a very thorough and candid manner with the inception and spread of the Eugenic Movement in this country and describes the various private and state agencies engaged with this problem. Chapters three and four are to be especially recommended for their clear and critical resume of the present status in this country of the questions of marriage regulation and the sterilization of the unfit. The reader will find these chapters up to date in every way.

The laws of the United States governing these subjects are tabulated and form an easy and clear means of reference. A special chapter is devoted to "Immigration and Eugenics." A detailed description of the laws on these subjects follows in the appendix, and the book closes with a very valuable bibliography of over 900 publications.

Those who have access to the German language should feel very grateful to the author for his excellent presentation of the present status of this subject.

BERNARD GLUECK, M. D.

Government Hospital for the Insane.

REPORT OF THE HARTFORD VICE COMMISSION, HARTFORD, CONN. July, 1913. Pp. 90.

In January, 1912, the Court of Common Council of the city of Hartford passed a resolution authorizing and directing the mayor to appoint a committee to inquire into the conditions existing within the limits of the city with reference to the social evil. This volume is the report of the committee.

In the November, 1911, issue of the JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY the report of the Vice Commission of Chicago was reviewed by Carl Kelsey of the University of Pennsylvania. He concludes by saying, "In my opinion this is the most significant inquiry yet made in this field in America. Gruesome and horrible in many ways, the report is yet of compelling interest. It deserves wide attention." The report of the Hartford Committee deserves similar attention. One might presume that conditions would be found so variant in cities of such different size as Chicago and Hartford that there would be little similarity between reports on the social evil of these cities. The two

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committees did not approach the problems of the social evil in the same way and the emphasis is not always the same throughout the reports, but the main conclusion was the same in each. The Chicago Commission recommends "Constant and persistent repression of prostitution the immediate method: Absolute annihilation the ultimate ideal." In Hartford a month before the mayor was authorized to appoint the committee he ordered the houses of prostitution closed which had previously been tolerated. The Hartford report covers the period when vice was protected in Hartford and also the period when houses of prostitution were closed. The committee's first recommendation is "That the present policy of keeping houses of prostitution closed be adhered to rigidly." Because this conclusion was reached unanimously by the committee after it had studied vice conditions for a year and a half in a city in which the policy was to close houses of prostitution the report deserves careful study. The committee states, "Keep the houses of prostitution closed. It can be done and has been done in this city now for some eighteen months. None of the evils predicted by the advocates of toleration have followed. On the other hand, some of the worst evils of the traffic in vice has been diminished."

It is not possible to condense the evidence, the consideration of which leads to the above conclusion. The headings of the chapters, however, indicate the thoroughness of the inquiry:

1. Legal Aspects.
2. Policy of Toleration and Segregation.
3. History of Prostitution in Hartford.
4. Present Condition.
5. Study of Hartford Prostitutes.
6. Alleged Causes of Prostitution.
7. Alleged Preventive Measures.
8. Specific Recommendations.

The importance of united action in annihilating prostitution is shown in two sentences in the report which were written after it was stated that the white slave traffic was being investigated by the federal authorities in New York. These sentences are, "The cities of Connecticut are so close to New York that they early felt the operations of the market. The larger cities in this state became good places of disposal, especially those which had adopted the policy of toleration."

It is the opinion of so many that vicious conditions exist only in a metropolis that it would be well for them to read the Hartford report to see how smaller cities hundreds of miles from a metropolis are affected by the variations in the policy of controlling metropolitan vice.

Chicago.

JOEL D. HUNTER.

VERBRECHERTYPEN, HERAUSGEGEBEN VON HANS W. GRUHLE UND ALBRECHT WETZEL, HEIDELBERG. I. HEFT, GELIEBTENMORDER. Verlag von *Julius Springer*, Berlin, 1913. Pp. 101, M. 2.

An interesting characterology is promised in the series of papers, of which the one mentioned above is the first. From the scientific investigations of criminals of all types, conducted under the direction of